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OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its twenty-seventh session*

Chairperson-Rapporteur: Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi

* The present report was submitted late because of the dates of the twenty-seventh session of the Working Group.

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Introduction

1. In its decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Economic and Social Council authorized the Sub-Commission to establish a five-member Working Group to review developments in the fields of slavery, the slave trade and slavery-like practices, of apartheid and colonialism, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, as defined in the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, and the Convention of 1949 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established in 1975 and, by decision of the Economic and Social Council, has met regularly before each session of the Sub-Commission.

2. Because of restrictions concerning the limitation of the number of pages of the report, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group regrets that it has not been possible for the report to contain an exhaustive account of the discussions. It does, however, give an extensive account of the debate concerning the priority issue.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and organization of the session

3. The Working Group held its twenty-seventh session from 27 to 31 May 2002, including nine meetings. The High Commissioner for Human Rights opened the session.

4. The members of the Working Group were: Mrs. Barbara Frey, Mr. Stanislas Ogurtsov, Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro and Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi. The Working Group held its session without participation by a member from Asia.

5. In view of the reduced number of meeting days and the heavy schedule of the Working Group, a provisional timetable for the session was distributed at the second meeting.

B. Documentation

6. The Working Group had before it at its twenty-seventh session a number of background documents relevant to the issues being discussed, as well as documents prepared for the session.

C. Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur

7. At the first meeting, the Working Group appointed Mrs. Warzazi Chairperson of its twenty-seventh session. In her introductory remarks, the Chairperson noted the importance of the priority issue of the session, exploitation of children, in particular sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. She pointed out that the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held at Yokohama, Japan, had focused discussion on all types of sexual exploitation of children rather than on commercial exploitation alone. Discriminatory practices and certain traditional practices, but especially poverty, were among the principal

causes of exploitation of children. She expressed deep concern at information to the effect that members of United Nations bodies and humanitarian personnel in Liberia had been involved in cases of sexual exploitation of refugees.

D. Adoption of the agenda

8. A participant requested that the item relating to child labour should be specifically mentioned. That issue was therefore placed on the Working Group's provisional agenda as agenda item 5 (a) (iv).

9. At the first meeting, the Working Group adopted its revised agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/2002/1).

II. EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY IN THE CONTEXT OF PROSTITUTION AND DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

10. In the framework of the general discussion on this point, Mr. Pinheiro, supported by Mr. Ogurtsov, drew attention to the need to consider all the agenda items in the context of globalization. He called for a mutually-supportive and ethical globalization that would bring an end to the perpetuation of poverty and exploitation. Mrs. Frey, acknowledged the validity of that point, but for her part stressed the role of compulsory, free primary education. The other members of the Working Group agreed with that point. Mr. Pinheiro informed the Group of the successful "school bursary" initiative in Brazil. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery also called for the elimination of foreign debt. The money currently used for debt payments could be reinvested in the education sector. All those issues were extensively debated during discussions held throughout the Working Group's session.

11. Among the many speakers on this agenda item, some stressed that the harmful effects of domestic servitude and of prostitution were not quite comparable. However, trafficking, deceit, coercion and poverty, together with social hierarchy/discrimination, were common to all the testimonies that the Group heard. As all the organizations financed by the Voluntary Fund were working in the area of protection of children, they were able to share their experience with the Group. Numerous participants, supported by the members of the Working Group, noted that although the testimonies related to certain regions, all the world's regions were affected by such phenomena.

12. The members of the Working Group welcomed the participation in one of their sessions of the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, who provided them with information about the Committee's work. The Committee and the Working Group noted that cooperation was necessary and even indispensable.

13. As part of its discussion of trafficking of children, the Working Group heard the testimonies of numerous organizations concerning the trafficking of girls from Nigeria to Italy, through African countries such as Gabon and other countries such as the United Kingdom; trafficking from India to Nepal and Bangladesh and trafficking from Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to other countries. The question of the granting of visas and other travel

documents was given lengthy and extensive discussion throughout the session, one aspect being the granting of visas to minors. In that connection, it was stressed that in cases where travel documents were in order the authorities of the receiving country should not refuse to grant visas. The goal was to strike a balance such that action to combat trafficking would not penalize honest citizens wishing to obtain a visa.

14. Most of the testimonies indicated the extent to which corruption, in particular of State employees, was a factor conducive to perpetuating trafficking and other forms of exploitation. In addition, after hearing the testimonies the members of the Group felt it was crucial that they should be used to draw positive experiences. The Group might thus serve as an information clearinghouse.

15. In the context of child prostitution, the Group members noted that effective action to combat prostitution, in particular child prostitution, required studying the various factors favouring demand and making customers accountable.

16. Two organizations delivered statements about their experience and work in assisting young girls and teenage girls who had been victims of trafficking from Nigeria to third countries, for purposes either of sexual exploitation or domestic servitude. The two organizations, one of which worked in Nigeria and the other in Italy - one of the principal countries receiving such traffic - expressed concern at the growing number of victims of trafficking - according to reports more than 30,000 Nigerian women from 15 to 25 years of age were currently victims of prostitution in Italy - and at the fact that they were increasingly younger. According to testimony, girls as young as 13 were involved. Both organizations agreed that conditions of transport were extremely harsh - ageing ships, girls packed into trucks - and said that numerous cases of girls dying during transport had been reported. The girls were promised honest, well-paid work, and the opportunity to study or receive training in a foreign country, very often a western European country, where they ended up without papers, without resources and unable to speak the language of the country. They were forced to become prostitutes and controlled through fear, by use of traditional rituals such as voodoo and threats of reprisals against their families back in their home countries.

17. In that connection, the Working Group heard the testimony of one victim of such traffic, a Nigerian girl from a poor family who had been offered a job as a babysitter in Austria. After arriving in Austria without incident, she was immediately taken to Italy and handed over to a "madam" who kept her under her thumb by subjecting her to a voodoo ritual. She was subjected to death threats, beaten and forced to become a prostitute, partly to pay for her trip. Eventually, defying her fear and the members of the mafia, who control the traffic, she managed to escape. At that point she was found and taken in hand by the non-governmental organization attending the Working Group's session.

18. Some participants praised Italian legislation and Italy's protection programme, which provided protection and temporary residence permits to victims prepared to cooperate with the Italian authorities in identifying traffickers. They mentioned in particular article 18 of the law in question, which granted such women professional support for a renewable six-month period.

They noted, however, the need for cultural and linguistic training to contribute to their social integration and professional insertion. Some participants also appealed to the Italian Government to increase and systematize the granting of financial resources, referred to as emergency funds, to organizations working with victims of trafficking to Italy.

19. The Working Group also heard testimony from a Nigerian girl who had been the victim of forced domestic labour. At the age of nine she had been taken by her uncle from Nigeria to Gabon, where she had been due to enter school after a few months spent helping her uncle's wife, who was pregnant, with daily tasks. She described to the Working Group her harsh working conditions and the violent treatment she had undergone. After managing to escape she had been helped by an organization which had brought her back to her home and encouraged her to continue her studies. Now 19, the young woman was about to enter university.

20. All the members of the Working Group were moved by the victims' testimony. They appealed to the receiving countries not to make protection contingent on victims' cooperation with the authorities, as the girls were often terrorized, incapable of identifying the traffickers, unable to provide any useful information, and their families threatened with reprisals. Likewise, they did not believe that the victims' consent in any way exonerated the traffickers. Indeed, it was irrelevant whether the victims had been deceived for them to be regarded and treated as such.

21. The representatives of the Governments concerned by the discussion, Italy and Nigeria, were commended for their presence and participation. The permanent representatives provided the Working Group with extensive information about measures taken to combat trafficking. Both countries mentioned a bilateral agreement they had signed for the purpose of combating such trafficking.

22. The Working Group had before it information provided by two organizations financed by the Voluntary Fund concerning the trafficking of young women or even girls as young as 10 from Nepal or Bangladesh to be sold to brothels in India. Most often the victims of such trafficking worked in carpet factories or as domestic servants. The speakers noted the structural difficulties in repatriating and rehabilitating the victims. One speaker referred to her organization's positive experience in bringing criminal proceedings against traffickers in India. It had also managed to involve the authorities of the countries concerned, especially Nepal, which had led to the repatriation and social integration of many girls. The work of the organization in question was based on a network of organizations working in the cities involved and on support from the authorities, especially the local authorities. In that connection, the representative of Nepal submitted information on the initiatives taken by Nepal under article 20 of the Constitution to combat all forms of exploitation, in particular child bonded labour.

23. The Working Group received information about the situation of children in Zambia. Although education was free, it appeared that the dire economic situation of many children forced them to leave school. Poverty and the increase in the divorce rates and mortality rates of parents due to HIV compelled children to try to support themselves by taking to the streets. Orphans forced to care for their younger siblings took to begging. Many were victims of sexual exploitation or forced into domestic service, often by wealthier family members. Cases of sexual exploitation of children were aggravated by certain spiritual and religious beliefs. Many people

believed that sexual relations with virgins and children provided protection or even cures for certain diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS. Children were also victims of trafficking. Bogus scholarships were advertised over the Internet and girls were often trapped into paying for their transport in kind by becoming prostitutes on arrival at their destination.

24. One organization working in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whose participation had been financed by the Voluntary Fund, described the case of street children accompanying blind beggars. Such children had no rights and were the victims of all sorts of abuse. Begging or prostitution represented their only possible future. The speaker noted that in many countries disability meant begging. She also provided information about girls, the youngest reportedly 9 years old, used as dancers for large orchestras. They had no contracts and were forced into prostitution with its attendant diseases, early pregnancies, trauma and abandonment. She also noted the extent to which war and its harmful effects strengthen the extreme vulnerability of entire sections of the population, always women, the most disadvantaged and the weakest.

25. The Working Group was provided with information about a project in Guatemala, aimed at helping street girls who had become prostitutes, and especially their babies. Poor management of rural exodus, the increase in shantytowns, poverty, family break-up - parents alcoholics or in prison, mothers often prostitutes - left such girls with no choice other than the street, begging or prostitution. Drugs, HIV and early pregnancies were the fate of such girls. The organization's work consisted of providing an alternative to the street - a shelter - and teaching such girls the basic steps involved in leading a normal life. Intensive work focused on the girls' babies in an effort to break the vicious circle of prostitution, drugs and violence.

26. The Working Group received specific information about the Yokohama World Congress. The NGOs welcomed the attention they had received from States throughout the process.

27. In the context of discussion focusing more specifically on domestic servitude involving children, the Working Group heard testimonies and studies on that issue in countries such as Uganda, the Philippines, India - in particular New Delhi - and Haiti, and from nationals of those countries. Most of the testimonies indicated that in a number of cases there was an evident link between trafficking, sexual exploitation, discrimination against women and their inferior status within societies and domestic bonded labour. In addition, many young prostitutes were former domestic servants who were victims of sexual abuse and early pregnancy and thrown into the street without resources or training that would have enabled them to find a job.

28. Various testimonies concerning restaveks in Haiti and domestic servants in the Philippines and Uganda, as well as an extremely well-documented study on domestic labour in New Delhi, made it possible to identify many common points among such domestic servants, namely their invisibility, their sex, the total arbitrariness of their work and treatment, the lack of recourse in cases of abuse and the lack of prospects for the future. Child domestic workers belonged to the most marginal category of the informal sector, and were therefore not covered by any kind of social welfare or other type of protection. Such domestic workers, a very large majority of whom were girls, were subjected to all sorts of abuse, especially sexual abuse. Their status as household servants deprived them of any opportunity for education or training, and the abuse which they underwent often drove them into the street and a life of prostitution. The need to devote special attention to such child domestic workers was underlined.

29. During the discussion, in particular discussion of child bonded labour, the representative of Pakistan told of numerous initiatives - recent and less recent - taken by her Government and of the relative success in implementing them; she regretted that they had not been sufficiently referred to.

30. The Working Group again had before it information about the conditions of child camel jockeys in the United Arab Emirates and other Gulf countries.

III. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP TO THE CONVENTIONS ON SLAVERY

A. Status of the conventions

31. For item 4 (a) of its agenda, the Working Group had before it reports on the status of the conventions on slavery (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/2002/2 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/2002/3). As every year, the Working Group also had the list of countries which had not ratified the conventions.

32. A participant told the Group that, despite promising statements, no steps had been taken by the Government of the United Kingdom to ratify the 1949 Convention. The question was raised of updating the Convention for use in combating the exploitation of prostitution.

33. Mrs. Frey proposed using the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. In that connection, the members of the Group, noting that the Protocol had been ratified by only seven States but that more than 100 States had signed it, made an appeal for the ratification of that instrument. The Chairman of the Voluntary Fund, for his part, stressed the importance of using the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which protected children against various forms of exploitation.

B. Review of information received regarding the implementation of the conventions and programmes of action

34. The Working Group had before it document E/CN 4/Sub.2/2002/2 containing replies from several States concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

35. A participant recalled that he had been requested to submit an evaluation and study on the practical implementation of the two programmes of action adopted by the Commission on Human Rights as part of the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children. He said that he would be able to submit that information to the Working Group at its twenty-eighth session.

IV. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY AND MEASURES TO PREVENT AND REPRESS ALL CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY, INCLUDING THE CONSIDERATION OF CORRUPTION AND INTERNATIONAL DEBT AS PROMOTING FACTORS OF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

A. Economic exploitation

36. On this item, the Working Group had before it information concerning cases such as those of Indonesian domestic workers in certain Middle Eastern countries and domestic workers in India (Calcutta), as well as cases of debt bondage in Pakistan and India. It had received information on forced labour in Brazil, the Sudan and Myanmar. In that connection, participants referred to the legal difficulties, in certain cases, involved in determining whether a particular case was in fact one of economic exploitation - bonded labour, forced labour, etc. Most of the speakers agreed that the lack of a minimum wage was a decisive factor in such exploitation.

37. A participant provided the Working Group with the latest information on a subject regularly brought to its attention, the situation of bonded labourers in Sindh province in Pakistan. According to the information submitted, the Sindh High Court, which had received numerous requests from the Pakistan Human Rights Commission to free bonded labourers on the basis of the 1992 Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, had rejected the requests on the ground that the dispute between workers and landlords was a purely financial one and was limited to the workers' payment of their debt. The cases therefore fell within the purview of the 1950 Sindh Tenancy Act. That decision would prove to be disastrous, as all further requests for release of bonded labourers were being and would be rejected.

38. For the first time, the Working Group had also been provided with information on one of the most degrading tasks performed by untouchables (dalit) in South Asia, in particular India. Despite a 1993 law prohibiting such practices, according to some estimates, more than 1 million dalits a large majority of whom were women, performed such tasks, which consisted of cleaning up human and animal excrement and animal carcasses and transporting them for several kilometres by means of baskets carried on the head. The representative of India, while disagreeing with the accuracy of certain facts and certain of the figures put forward, provided the Working Group with detailed information about the different measures taken by the Government to combat such practices.

39. The Group also had before it the results of a study financed by the Voluntary Fund concerning domestic labour by women in New Delhi. One of the results of the study was that, of 96 per cent of working women in India, 92 per cent were in the informal sector. That situation, together with globalization and the new economic practices, reflected the large proportion of working women and their extreme vulnerability to exploitation.

40. During the discussion on forced labour, the Working Group welcomed the exhaustive and detailed information submitted by the representative of the International Labour Organization concerning the new programme to combat forced labour.

41. Information concerning forced labour in Brazil was submitted to the Working Group. The speaker regretted that, despite the 1998 law and the establishment of an ad hoc group responsible for its implementation, in an effort to release such workers, their numbers continued to increase. Impunity for employers and inadequate penalties when penalties were imposed, together with the lack of means available to the ad hoc group, were not conducive to effective action to combat forced labour. The Ambassador of Brazil had submitted an extremely detailed report on the measures taken by the Government to combat forced labour.

42. The Working Group had again received information concerning forced labour and slavery in the Sudan. According to the representative of the Sudan, the information submitted lacked objectivity and in fact was frequently groundless. In his view persisting cases of abduction of women and children were more an issue of tribal traditions than forms of slavery. He noted that the tribes concerned wished to cooperate in seeking a solution without government intervention.

43. New information about cases of slavery in Mauritania had also been submitted to the Group. In that connection, the Ambassador of Mauritania delivered a detailed statement pointing out the inaccuracy of many of the facts alleged and calling into question the information sources used by certain organizations.

B. Sexual exploitation

44. The Working Group took note of the information on the physical and psychological consequences of prostitution, which indicated that the consequences of prostitution were so harmful as to make it extremely difficult for those who had experienced it to return to a normal life.

45. A speaker expressed deep regret at the fact that Germany had followed the Netherlands example in legalizing prostitution.

46. The Working Group also had before it information concerning sexual exploitation of young girls in the framework of religious and spiritual beliefs, in particular the Devadasi system, which consisted of offering up a young virgin to the Master/Idol who would abuse her sexually and economically and then reject her. Such girls often ended as prostitutes, as did their female descendants.

C. Other forms of exploitation

47. A participant described to the Group a new information system which his company had developed to control Internet chat rooms enabling adults to chat with minors. The system would make it possible to trace the various Internet connections.

48. The Working Group received information about the problem of commercial exploitation of the organs of executed prisoners.

49. Some speakers mentioned cases of sexual and other types of exploitation committed by United Nations personnel, in particular peacekeeping forces. The members of the Working Group stressed the importance of examining and combating such practices, which were unacceptable.

50. Similarly, the representative of the Republic of Korea noted the crucial importance of the question of sexual slavery and sexual exploitation, especially from a historical perspective. In his view such issues deserved the continued attention of the Working Group.

V. ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

51. Under this item, Mrs. Frey welcomed the link between the activities of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child to one of the topics discussed by the Group, namely sexual slavery, in particular of girls, justified by or based on religious, spiritual and traditional beliefs.

VI. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

52. The Chairman of the Voluntary Fund, who had participated in the Group's entire session, gave a rapid general and financial assessment of the activities of the Board of Trustees. He stated that, on the basis of activities in 2001 and 2002, the Fund would need US$ 300,000 to fulfil its obligations in 2003.

53. The members of the Working Group made an appeal to that effect. They also pointed out the need to facilitate the granting of visas to representatives of organizations financed by the Fund to enable them to participate in the Group's work.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

A. General considerations

54. The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery considers that slavery, in all its forms and practices, is a crime against humanity and that any acquiescence by a State in such practices, irrespective of whether it has acceded to the conventions on slavery or any other relevant conventions, constitutes a grave violation of basic human rights.

55. A review of the information provided to the Working Group showed that despite some progress made in the protection of human rights all over the world, serious forms of slavery still existed and new insidious forms of slavery were emerging. The Working Group considered as a matter of priority the question of the exploitation of children, in particular in the context of child prostitution and domestic servitude. The issue of trafficking in persons, especially women and

children, illegal migration, smuggling and prostitution were also considered as well as bonded labour and debt bondage, child labour, forced labour, violence against women, the status of the conventions, and the activities of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

56. The Working Group took note with appreciation of the increased participation of non-governmental organizations in its session, in particular thanks to funding from the Voluntary Trust Fund, and expressed appreciation for their valuable contributions to its work. The Working Group welcomed the extremely positive participation of numerous government representatives. It wished to express its gratitude in particular to all those who not only attended the session but also answered queries from the members of the Working Group in a strong spirit of cooperation. The Working Group deeply regretted the recurrent absence of representatives of, in particular, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO, as well as the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women. In that regard, it strongly reiterated the need for them to attend its future sessions. However, it welcomed the participation of senior officers of ILO, including the head of the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), and the information provided on their activities. It also welcomed the participation at one of its meetings of the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and reaffirmed the need to reinforce the cooperation between the Working Group and the Committee.

57. The Working Group congratulated all participants on the fruitful dialogue, the spirit of cooperation they had demonstrated and the positive atmosphere in which the deliberations had been conducted, and expressed the hope that this general attitude would continue in the future so as to fully develop the Working Group's potential to foster international cooperation in the consideration of these matters.

B. Recommendations

58. The following recommendations were adopted by the Working Group at its twenty-seventh session.

1. General

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Having devoted its twenty-seventh session to an overall evaluation of various contemporary forms of slavery,

Reaffirming that every woman, man and child has a fundamental right to be free from all forms of slavery and servitude,

Concerned that the treaties forbidding slavery and slavery-like practices have not been universally ratified,

1. Expresses its gratitude to all participants for the information relating to all forms of exploitation brought to its attention;

2. Considers that poverty, social exclusion, illiteracy, ignorance, armed conflicts and discrimination in all its forms are the main causes of contemporary forms of slavery and urges the specialized agencies of the United Nations to give particular attention to poverty and discrimination as factors leading to or perpetuating slavery and slavery-like practices and to include in their technical assistance programmes activities designed to eliminate slavery and slavery-like practices, as well as their causes;

3. Also considers that any sustainable development and globalization process should be based on the following principles in order not to help perpetuate forms of slavery: equity, equality, non-discrimination, access to public services, transparency and good governance;

4. Recommends that all States which are not parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights be called upon to become parties as soon as possible and to enact any legislation necessary to ensure that their laws conform to the terms of those treaties;

5. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for submitting to the Working Group, in addition to the list of countries which have ratified the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956 and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949, a list of countries which have not yet ratified these instruments;

6. Expresses the hope that the Working Group will receive cooperation from all States, particularly the States most concerned, with regard to the annual issue selected by the Working Group, and invites non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations to provide information and testimonies with regard to the particular issue selected for consideration at the annual session of the Working Group;

7. Once again requests the Secretary-General to invite news agencies, the press, television and radio to contribute to the rapid elimination of slavery in all its contemporary forms by ensuring wide and effective publicity about existing cases of slavery, the slave trade, other slavery-like practices, trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, as well as the activities of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in this field; a similar campaign of awareness should be promoted by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and reported on at the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group.

2. Exploitation of children, particularly in the context of prostitution and domestic servitude

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Deeply concerned by the information provided to the Working Group on the exploitation of children as prostitutes and child domestic workers,

Noting the close relationship between trafficking, domestic servitude, prostitution and debt bondage,

Mindful that children are often trafficked both within countries and across borders in order to be exploited,

Recognizing that trafficked children and child domestic workers are extremely vulnerable to exploitation and need special preventive, protection and rehabilitation measures,

Stressing that the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child would be a major step towards eradicating child prostitution, domestic servitude and the worst forms of child labour, both in practice and by preventing the root causes of this exploitation,

Welcoming the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as a tool for combating trafficking and exploitation of children,

Recognizing that poverty, illiteracy, misuse of some ritual practices and, above all, the low status of women and girls in society contribute to their being trafficked and exploited,

Concerned at the persistence and growth of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and aware of the necessity of combating these practices,

Recognizing that the practice of exploiting children as domestic servants violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, the International Labour Organization Convention (No. 29) concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour and the Convention (No. 182) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour,

Concerned at increasing information and testimonies on abusive treatment of girls and women domestic workers,

1. Calls upon all States that have not already done so to ratify the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) (which includes trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced recruitment into armed conflicts, commercial sexual exploitation and hazardous work) and calls upon States parties to Convention No. 182 to harmonize their national legislation with the Convention;

2. Also calls upon States to ensure that the worst forms of child labour, including all forms of sexual exploitation, trafficking, domestic servitude and any form of forced labour, are prohibited and that the penalties are commensurate with the crimes committed and that this legislation is properly enforced;

3. Urges States to make it a priority to implement national plans of action in line with Recommendation No. 190 accompanying ILO Convention No. 182;

4. Recommends that States incorporate into their plans of action measures such as the systematic issuance of birth certificates, the establishment of identification mechanisms for victims of trafficking; comprehensive rehabilitation measures, including access to education and vocational training, measures to fight corruption, and provision of support to NGOs in their efforts to include employers as active partners in ending the worst forms of child labour;

5. Urges States, while attempting ultimately to eliminate child labour and child domestic labour by, inter alia, enacting and implementing laws on compulsory and free primary education, to adopt and enforce measures and regulations to eliminate all discrimination against girls in education, skills development and training and to protect child workers, in particular child domestic workers, and to ensure that they are not exploited;

6. Calls upon intergovernmental agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO and ILO to assist States in their efforts to address poverty, social exclusion and illiteracy as root causes in the cycle that makes children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labour;

7. Recommends that ILO, while considering the issue of child labour, continue to give more emphasis to the issue of child domestic servitude by establishing additional country programmes for these children within its IPEC programme;

8. Welcomes the fact that over 100 States have signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and urges these and other States to ratify this instrument as soon as possible;

9. Calls upon States to ensure that the best interests of the child are at all times paramount in any programme or policy related to children subject to these forms of exploitation;

10. Encourages States to cooperate on a bilateral, regional and international basis, especially in the framework of South-South cooperation and with the assistance of non-governmental organizations, in order to address the problems associated with trafficking in children and the worst forms of child labour and to benefit from good practices in other countries;

11. Also encourages States to harmonize their legislation in the field of extradition to allow the extradition of traffickers to their country of origin for prosecution;

12. Invites States and interested NGOs to undertake research with a view to achieving a better understanding of the misuse of some ritual practices to intimidate women and girl victims of trafficking;

13. Calls upon UNESCO to assist States in introducing in schools and in parents' training programmes information about concrete initiatives aiming at helping children to protect themselves from trafficking;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform the Working Group of measures adopted to implement the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and report thereon to the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Commission on Human Rights at their next sessions;

15. Requests once again, in the framework of the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, a non-governmental organization to prepare and submit to the Working Group at its twenty-eighth session in 2003 an assessment of its implementation, based on information provided by Governments and NGOs;

16. Takes note of the report of the new Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/88) and requests him, within the framework of his mandate, to continue to pay attention to issues relating to the traffic in children, such as organ transplantation, disappearances, the purchase and sale of children, adoption for commercial purposes or exploitation, child prostitution and child pornography;

17. Strongly encourages the Special Rapporteur to participate in the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group.

3. Traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Noting that trafficking in human beings is a global phenomenon affecting every continent and which countries of origin, transit and destination all have a responsibility to address,

Reaffirming that prostitution is a practice that is incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and constitutes a source of serious violations of human rights,

Convinced that the demand for sexual exploitation plays a critical role in the growth and expansion of prostitution and sex trafficking worldwide,

Concerned that trafficking networks operate with impunity,

Concerned also that NGOs working to monitor the practice of trafficking and to assist its victims do their work at great personal risk from the criminal networks involved in the trafficking,

Deeply concerned at reports that traffic in persons and prostitution increasingly target victims on the basis of their race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin,

Convinced that trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others reflect and reinforce racial prejudice and discrimination in contravention of the fundamental principles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Aware that victims of prostitution and sex trafficking are systematically subjected to severe forms of physical and sexual violence that have a devastating impact on their physical and mental well-being,

Concerned at allegations that United Nations peacekeepers and police officers and humanitarian aid workers are engaging in trafficking, exploitation of prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation among refugee and other vulnerable populations,

Recalling the Programme of Action on the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/28/Add.1) approved by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1996/61,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of the Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC),

1. Urges States to ensure that their policies and laws do not legitimize prostitution as being the victims' choice of work;

2. Recalls that it is the existence of the demand for the sexual exploitation of women and children that perpetuates trafficking and prostitution and calls upon States, in particular those developed countries where there is a large clientele for this traffic, to take effective measures to punish those who purchase the sexual services of others;

3. Calls upon States to provide protection, assistance and temporary residence permits to victims that are not contingent on their cooperation with the prosecution of their exploiters, as articulated in articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

4. Urges sending, transit and receiving States to establish or reinforce their cooperation with the goal of the prevention of trafficking and prostitution, the prosecution of traffickers and other sexual exploiters and the provision of assistance and rehabilitation to victims;

5. Urges States to develop, adopt and implement regional instruments such as the SAARC Convention, aimed at regional cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases, the prevention of trafficking and prostitution on a regional basis and the provision of assistance to victims;

6. Also urges States to initiate community-based prevention programmes, especially in high-risk areas, to educate people on the tactics of recruiters and traffickers and on the risks of sexual exploitation;

7. Recommends the creation of special observatories at the national and regional levels to gather information from non-governmental organizations and individuals with relevant expertise in order to further the goals of the Programme of Action on the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/28/Add.1);

8. Calls upon United Nations bodies and agencies to develop and implement codes of conduct that prohibit all forms of sexual exploitation by United Nations employees and contract workers and humanitarian aid workers;

9. Invites the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee to elaborate general recommendations in order to clarify reporting procedures with regard to victims of trafficking, in particular for purposes of prostitution and exploitation of the prostitution of others, as provided in the 1949 Convention;

10. Decides to consider the complex issues of the support, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in host countries as a separate sub-item in the agenda of the Working Group in 2003.

4. Bonded labour and debt bondage

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Recalling article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude, and the provisions of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, in particular its article 1 (a) prohibiting debt bondage,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States to combat debt bondage by adopting laws prohibiting debt bondage and by establishing procedures to investigate individual and other reports of debt bondage and to free those involved,

Bearing in mind that corruption may be responsible for the perpetuation of this abhorrent practice,

Convinced that basic education for all is a key condition for enabling bonded labourers to escape from servitude and that the provision of compulsory primary education for all, especially in rural areas, will reduce the number of bonded labourers,

1. Urges States that have not yet done so to introduce comprehensive legislation to prohibit bonded labour in all its forms, as a matter of urgency, including provisions for the punishment of any future employers of bonded labourers; this legislation should include measures of compensation for having been subjected to bonded labour and debt bondage, rehabilitation assistance including, at a minimum and where applicable, the grant of enough land to sustain a single family throughout the year, and legal provisions to protect the beneficiaries' ownership and occupation of such land;

2. Also urges the States concerned to carry out independent and comprehensive surveys, by regional district, to identify the number and location of people held in debt bondage; these surveys should provide a statistical breakdown of the number of men, women and children in bonded labour, including their membership of a minority group. Broad mapping and data collection are encouraged in countries and regions where bonded labour has not already been documented to ascertain whether a problem exists and more detailed surveys are needed;

3. Supports public information campaigns which specifically target victims and perpetrators and which could explain that bonded labour is illegal, that bonded labourers do not have to repay debts and are eligible for compensation, and that those who have exploited workers through debt bondage are liable to prosecution;

4. Encourages training schemes, in cooperation with the appropriate local organizations, to ensure that all officials (district magistrates, judges, police, immigration officials, etc.) and key members of the general public understand the law and how it prohibits bonded labour, and play their role in properly enforcing it;

5. Calls upon States to provide support to organizations assisting victims of bonded labourers, particularly when they face harassment and threats;

6. Calls upon United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations such as UNICEF, WHO, ILO, UNDP and others to develop joint programmes in order to break the cycle of poverty and social exclusion which makes people vulnerable to exploitation through bonded labour;

7. Urges States to design and implement effective programmes to prevent and eliminate bonded labour which will incorporate a comprehensive development programme. Such programmes should address: access to education, including vocational training and other practical training and basic health care; land reform and fairer leasing arrangements; provision of stable employment and the enforcement of the minimum wage;

8. Recommends that all competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies, development banks and intergovernmental agencies involved in development initiatives take action to contribute to the elimination of debt bondage, in particular by the provision of alternative sources of credit to bonded labourers;

9. Recommends the creation of an inter-agency group, operational at the local level and responsible at the national level, in the affected countries which would involve the various government departments, trade unions, employers' organizations, NGOs and community groups in eliminating the practice of debt bondage;

10. Calls upon national authorities to implement strictly the legislation related to bonded labour; the number of prosecutions brought, successful convictions obtained and sentences passed against those using bonded labourers should be recorded and made public on a regular basis.

5. Elimination of child labour

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Convinced that compulsory and free primary education of boys and girls is an essential tool to combat child labour and the phenomenon of street children,

1. Calls upon States to ensure that all boys and girls benefit from free compulsory education, as provided in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other treaties;

2. Urges all States, while attempting ultimately to eliminate child labour, to adopt measures and regulations to protect child labourers, to ensure that they are not exploited and to prohibit their labour in hazardous occupations, in accordance with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 182, unless national legislation provides for more protective standards;

3. Invites the international community to cooperate in developing viable alternatives to child labour, in particular for young girls;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to continue to inform the Working Group of measures adopted to implement the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour.

6. Forced labour

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Taking note of the new ILO Programme of Action to combat forced labour, in particular its technical and cooperative programmes in various States,

1. Reaffirms once again that forced labour is a contemporary form of slavery;

2. Invites the States concerned to introduce consolidated legislation on forced labour;

3. Recommends that the States concerned take urgent action to speed up criminal proceedings, secure successful prosecutions and apply effective sanctions against all those using forced labour;

4. Also recommends that States make detailed information publicly available regarding the prosecution and punishment of those using forced labour and carry out an appraisal of the impact of such practices;

5. Decides to consider as a matter of priority at its twenty-ninth session (2004) the issue of forced labour, in light of the new ILO Programme of Action.

7. Migrant workers and domestic migrant workers

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Noting that migrant workers are frequently subject to discriminatory rules and regulations which undermine their human dignity, including being forced to live separately from their spouses and their minor children, sometimes for extended periods, and that they are often victims of violence, racism and xenophobia,

Concerned at cases of migrant domestic workers who are unpaid, subjected to various abuses and deprived of all their rights,

Calling attention to the exploitation of individuals using smuggling networks, and especially debt bondage resulting from payment of smugglers,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants at the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/94),

1. Strongly condemns practices of unequal treatment of migrant workers and the denial of their human dignity;

2. Urges Governments to take all measures to protect migrant workers from the above practices;

3. Also urges Governments to ensure that protective regulations govern the employment situation of migrants and provide for safe conditions of work;

4. Urges States to investigate and prosecute those responsible for illegal immigration channels used to purchase false documents for migrants who are being trafficked;

5. Also urges States to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/158;

6. Further urges States to take the necessary measures to prohibit and punish those who confiscate passports belonging to migrant workers, in particular migrant domestic workers;

7. Recommends that non-governmental organizations pay particular attention to the grave problems affecting migrant workers and provide the Working Group with information in this regard.

8. United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991, by which the Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Recalling also resolution 2001/19 of 16 August 2001 adopted by the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Recalling further the close relationship between the mandate and the activities of the Working Group and those of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Trust Fund, and the necessary cooperation between them,

Expressing its gratitude to Governments, organizations, trade unions and individuals, including young students, who have contributed to the Fund and encourages them to continue doing so,

1. Considers that the participation at the twenty-seventh session of the Working Group of eight representatives of non-governmental organizations working in six different countries in Africa, Asia and Europe financed by the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery including victims of contemporary forms of slavery, is a valuable contribution to the work of the Working Group;

2. Invites the Board of Trustees of the Fund to continue to promote the participation at the annual sessions of the Working Group of individuals and organizations from as large a number of countries as possible, in accordance with the priorities established in the agenda of the Working Group;

3. Notes with satisfaction that 21 project grants were provided by the Fund to local non-governmental organizations which work on issues of contemporary forms of slavery and that three project leaders attended the session and reported on the implementation of their project;

4. Invites the Government of Switzerland to facilitate the prompt and free issuance of visas to beneficiaries of travel grants by the Fund in order to enable them to attend the sessions of the Working Group, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/122;

5. Welcomes the participation of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fund at the present session of the Working Group and encourages the Chairman and/or another member of the Board to attend the next session of the Working Group;

6. Expresses its support for the work of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, in particular their fund-raising activities;

7. Recalls the appeal made by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/122 to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, urges them and non-governmental organizations, other private or public entities and individuals to contribute to the Fund, and encourages them to do so in order to enable the Fund to fulfil its mandate effectively in the year 2003.

9. The role of corruption in the perpetuation of slavery and slavery-like practices

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Aware of the negative impact of corruption on the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced that corruption at different levels contributes to the perpetuation of slavery and slavery-like practices, as confirmed by information received,

1. Urges once again all States to take adequate steps to monitor and enforce laws, particularly as they relate to slavery, slavery-like practices and corruption, including trafficking in and exploitation of the prostitution of women and children;

2. Urges States to adopt and enforce legislation that prohibits corruption, including that committed by public officials;

3. Encourages States to take measures aimed at improving the training and professionalism of law enforcement personnel, as well as their respect for human rights.

10. Misuse of the Internet for the purpose of sexual exploitation

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Aware that individuals, groups and crime syndicates use the Internet to traffic in, exploit and violate the rights of women and children, many of whom are in situations of vulnerability as a result of poverty, social dislocation, and racial and ethnic discrimination,

Convinced that heightened awareness of the harm to women and children of sexual exploitation, together with the political will to combat this harm, will significantly reduce the impact and volume of pornography involving women and children and the extent of trafficking and sexual exploitation for the purpose of prostitution through the Internet,

1. Recommends that Governments, as a matter of priority, review, amend and enforce existing laws, or enact new laws, to prevent the misuse of the Internet for the distribution of pornographic images and the promotion of trafficking for the purpose of prostitution and the sexual exploitation of women and children;

2. Urges Governments to act more forcefully to eliminate traffic in persons, exploitation of the prostitution of others and sexual exploitation through the Internet, and to consider setting up a mechanism aimed at better control of the Internet when abused for those purposes;

3. Requests Governments to investigate and use as evidence of crimes and acts of discrimination advertising, correspondence and other communications over the Internet to promote sex trafficking, the exploitation of prostitution, sex tourism, bride trafficking and rape;

4. Recommends that Governments, research institutions, enforcement authorities, industry, NGOs and others develop and make available technological filtering devices designed to eliminate the distribution of pornographic images of women and children via the Internet and to ensure the safety of children using Internet chat rooms;

5. Calls for new levels of cooperation among Governments and national and regional law enforcement bodies in order to combat the misuse of the Internet to promote and carry out acts of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, sex tourism, sexual violence and sexual exploitation; especially pornography involving women and children.

11. Miscellaneous

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Taking note of the information received,

Welcoming the participation of young students from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and their substantive contribution to the work of the Working Group,

1. Decides to continue to give consideration to the issue of traffic in children's organs and tissues at its next session;

2. Also decides to continue the consideration, on a biennial basis as of 2001, of issues such as forced marriage and ways to combat sexual abuse of children inside the family, including the urgent need for adequate help to be offered to victims of such practices;

3. Further decides to consider as a matter of priority at its twenty-eighth session in 2003 the issue of contemporary forms of slavery related to and generated by discrimination, in particular gender discrimination, focusing attention on abuses against women and girls such as forced marriage, child marriage and sale of wives;

4. Appeals to all Governments to send observers to the meetings of the Working Group;

5. Encourages youth organizations and young persons from various non-governmental organizations to participate in the meetings of the Working Group;

6. Recommends that the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, when examining the periodic reports of States parties, give particular attention to the implementation of, respectively, articles 8 and 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 10, 12 and 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and articles 32, 34 and 36 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and include in their general comments and recommendations an item concerning contemporary forms of slavery;

7. Also recommends that the supervisory bodies of ILO and the UNESCO Committee on Conventions and Recommendations give particular attention in their work to the protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery, such as the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the exploitation of child labour, the issue of street children, child beggars, child camel jockeys and child manual scavengers, as well as bonded labour and the traffic in persons;

8. Once again requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the committees mentioned above, the special rapporteurs concerned and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances the recommendations of relevance to them and the report of the Working Group;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to give effect to his decision to reassign to the Working Group a Professional staff member of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as was the case in the past, to work on a permanent basis to ensure continuity and close coordination within and outside the Office on issues relating to contemporary forms of slavery, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1996/61 and 1999/46;

10. Requests non-governmental organizations to disseminate information about the work of the Working Group as widely as possible;

11. Recognizes the advantages of continuity of the membership of the Working Group, while acknowledging that the designation of any member to participate in any working group of the Sub-Commission is within the realm of the regional groups of the Sub-Commission;

12. Decides that it will invite those Governments which have information relating to the priority issue to be discussed at the next session of the Working Group to assist the Working Group by providing the information either in advance or at that session.

Annex

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE WORKING GROUP ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Contemporary forms of slavery related to and generated by discrimination, in particular gender discrimination (such as forced marriage, child marriage, sale of wives).

4. Review of the implementation of and follow-up to the conventions on slavery:

   (a) Status of the conventions;

   (b) Review of information received regarding the implementation of the conventions and programmes of action.

5. Review of developments in the field of contemporary forms of slavery and measures to prevent and repress all contemporary forms of slavery, including the consideration of corruption and international debt as promoting factors of contemporary forms of slavery:

   (a) Economic exploitation:

      (i) Domestic and migrant workers;

      (ii) Bonded labour and debt bondage;

      (iii) Child labour;

      (iv) Forced labour;

   (b) Sexual exploitation:

      (i) Suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others;

      (ii) Support, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking, in particular in host countries;

      (iii) Sexual exploitation of children and activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

   (c) Activities of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women.

6. Other forms of exploitation:

   (a) Illegal activities of certain religious and other sects;

   (b) Traffic in children's organs and tissues;

   (c) Miscellaneous, including slavery-like practices in armed conflicts.

7. Activities of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

8. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on its twenty-eighth session.